

her children, about three weeks before our visit, when it had been quite common in the birch wood close to the hotel. *Erebia lapponica* had been taken about the same time. *Erebia ligea*.—Seven ♂ and 6 ♀ specimens, all from Bodö. The insect was over on the low ground, near the sea, but might be taken in fresh condition on the 30th July, in the hills at the back of Bodö, at 700 to 1,000 feet elevation. The specimens, though small and dark, mostly approach the typical *E. ligea* of Central Europe, though others show some tendency towards *E. corymbata*, which probably has but little value as a species. *Colias palaeus*.—One male and one female of this species, taken by Dr. Chapman, who kindly presented them to me, in a marsh, near Elvenaes, South Varanger, August 6th. The male is distinctly paler than the type, but it is also worn. The female has the dark marginal bands paler and narrower than the type, and is certainly crossed by faint whitish lines, but not more so than in some Swiss specimens. The specimens would probably be referred to the var. *lapponica*, Stgr. *Aglais urticae*.—I have also, since our return, bred a considerable number of *Aglais urticae* var. *polaris*, some of which are very dark indeed. The larvæ were collected by Dr. Chapman, at Harstad, Elvenaes, Hammerfest and Tromsö. Most of the pupæ were subjected to temperature experiments, but those which emerged in the temperature of a cool room at about 63° F. (the weather being cool at the time), are very much darker than the type. The dark border of all the wings is rather broader than usual, and the blue spots are very conspicuous, especially on the hind-wings. The fulvous ground-colour is darker than usual, and the black spots are considerably larger, and the inner marginal spot tends to join the central costal spot, giving the fore-wings a banded appearance. One specimen is remarkable as having reached the perfect state with a larval head. Its wings are much crumpled.

I have no moths other than those taken by Dr. Chapman, but I found two larvæ feeding on birch at Elvenaes, which have since turned to pupæ, and which I believe to be *Nyssia lapponaria*.

Hymenoptera from Lapland.

By EDWARD SAUNDERS, F.L.S., F.E.S.

The Aculeate Hymenoptera captured by Dr. Chapman at Vadsö and Elvenaes, from August 4th—9th, are as follows:—♂ *Psithyrus quadricolor*, Lep.; 6 ♀ *Vespa norvegica*, Fab.; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ♀ *Bombus lapponicus*, Fabr.; 2 ♀, 1 ♀ *Bombus jonellus*, Kirby; 1 ♂ *Bombus agrorum*, Fab.; 4 ♂ *Bombus pratorum*, Linn.; 1 ♀ *Bombus soroensis*, Fab.; 1 ♀ *Bombus* sp.? This last specimen puzzled me. It is too large for a ♀ *B. soroensis*, and yet the cheeks are too long for *B. terrestris*, and not long enough for *B. hortorum*. I fear it is one of those cases where the name must remain in doubt. *Bombus* is a difficult genus to study, and, without the ♂, it is often impossible to name a species. There are, I fear, no special observations to be made on the specimens. They are just like those one would take in Scotland of the same species.

By REV. T. A. MARSHALL, M.A., F.E.S.

Both the Ichneumonidæ are new. The following are the descriptions of the two species:—

Mesoleius compar, n. sp. Subnitidus, subtiliter alutaceus, clypeo apice depresso, in ♀ non emarginato. Area metathoracis superomedia linearis, perangusta, inferius dilatata; posteromedia subcompleta. Segmentum primum apicem versus sensim dilatatum, canalicula obsoleta, foveola basali parva. Alarum nervus transversus analis infra medium fractus. Niger; clypeo, mandibulis, palpis, flavidis; his apicem versus fusciscentibus. Scutellum supra rufum. Pedes e. coxis rufi; tibiæ posticæ subflavescentes vel testacæ, apicem versus latius fusæ; tarsi postici fusci; calcaria pallida. Long. 4 lin. ♂ Ignotus.

Head transverse, much narrowed behind the eyes, black, except the oral parts, which are yellow. Antennæ rather longer than the body; 1st joint black beneath (not yellow, as in most species). Face beset with pale hairs. Thorax wholly black, alutaceous, except a shining spot under the wings, near the metathoracic suture; lateral areæ of metathorax (spiraculifera and pleuralis) well defined; the superomedia reduced to a mere line, widened at the bottom; posteromedia distinct, rounded, acutely margined: mesonotum subtrilobate, the sutures faintly indicated by shallow lines. Wings hyaline; stigma fuscous; no areolet; radial nervure almost straight. Abdomen subfusiform; 1st segment longer than the hind coxæ, its apex three times as wide as the base; central channel obsolete; basal fovea minute, triangular; 2nd segment shorter than the 1st, longer than broad; 3rd shorter than the 2nd, transverse; none of the segments pale at the hinder edges. Belly and plica ventralis black.

Nearly allied to *auticus*, Gr., *dubius*, Holmgr., etc. Belongs to Sect. II., Divis. 1, A, a, x, +, p. 134, of Holmgr. Mon. Tryph. About nine cognate species are described, several from the Scandinavian peninsula: this sp. agrees with none of them, but is, perhaps, nearest to *furax*, Holmgr., p. 136.

Norway (Bodö), taken by Dr. Chapman, Aug. 4-9, 1896.

Bassus remotus, n. sp.—Lævis, nitidus; metathorax rugulosus, area superomedia elongata, distincta, e. posteromedia confusa. Segmentum primum. ♀ latius quam longius, basin versus angustatum, bicarinatum, coriaceum, punctulatum. Niger, segmento abdominis secundo postice, 3tio toto testaceo. Palpi testacei. Pedes rufi, postici femoribus infuscatis, incrassatis. Long. 2½ lin. ♂ Ignotus.

Antennæ 20-jointed, rather stout, shorter than the body, the first three joints of the flagellum elongate, cylindric, especially the first. Wings hyaline; squamulæ testaceous; stigma fuscous, triangular; 1st abscissa of the radius only half as long as the 3rd; 2nd obsolete; 3rd quite straight; no areolet. Coxæ rufous; tarsi longer than the tibiæ; calcaria minute. Second abdominal segment transverse, coriaceo-punctulate and black as far as the middle, the posterior half smooth, testaceous; 3rd smooth, testaceous, slightly infuscated at the sides; 4th and following smooth, black, shining. Abdomen sub-compressed towards the apex, perhaps by accident, for the valvula ventralis is pushed down, and the terebra unnaturally exerted, as if by force; this last is curved, and appears now as long as half the abdomen.

I have placed this obscure and isolated species in the genus *Bassus*, as being the nearest, but the 1st segment is narrower at the base than in other species. The incrassated hind-legs resemble those of the allied genus *Orthocentrus*.

Norway (Vadsö), taken by Dr. Chapman, July 30th, 1896.

Trichoptera from Finmark.

By ROBT. McLACHLAN, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.E.S., F.Z.S.

Mr. McLachlan reports on the Trichoptera as follows:—There are about 25 specimens in all, in about nine species. More than one half